THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2 25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27. 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 43
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 37

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	9M.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5. 0	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.0	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	45.00
One column	25.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line; regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E R. IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 48

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office on opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.
Assignment of A. B. Pearson and wife of Springfield Township, Bucks county, Pa.
WHEREAS, the above named have made an assignment of all their real and personal property to the undersigned for the benefit of creditors, notice is therefor given that all persons having claims against the Assignors will present them at once, and all indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
Ingon, Pa. L. B. WONER, Assignee
Sept. 22, '75.-6w.

THE "MOODY SHIRT."
MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Gentlemen desiring Shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement.
Factory Corner Penn and Centre streets.
Address P. O. MOODY,
March 10,'76-1y Scranton, Pa

LOUIS BERNHARD,
Dealer in
ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silverware, Watches and Jewelry
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.
Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks,
FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.
REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING
Promptly Executed.
Oct.8,'75-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
21.7-1f

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE
PRICE OF PAINTS,
OILS,
BRUSHES,
JAPAN DRYER &
PUTTY.

Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD 11 cents per pound, guaranteed equal to any in the market.
MONTOUR WHITE LEAD at 10 cents per pound, equal to any for durability.
MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound, according to color.
MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN 8 cents per pound. The best Fire-Proof Iron Paint in the Market.
MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN dry 2 and 3 cents per pound. According to quantity.
Best Quality of Paint Brushes at low prices.
PURE LINSEED OIL
which we buy in large quantities, direct from the Manufacturer, and offer at the lowest Market price.
BEST JAPAN DRYER.
Acknowledged by all our leading Painters to be the best in the Market.
All our goods are guaranteed as represented and our paints to be ground in pure linseed oil, or the money refunded on demand.
Send for sample card and price list with testimonials.
HENRY S. REAY,
Sole Manufacturer.
RUPERT, PA.
May 5, '76.-1y.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-13m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa, july1,75—y

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. REUBEN EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1,'73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stoltz, Proprietor, Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached.
October 8, '75-tf

C. M. BROWN,
has removed his Boot and Shoe Store from Brown's Hotel to 1st door above Wagon-seller and Shardless Towanda Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS,
Oct. 8, '75-1y Proprietor.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Aetna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	2,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,6 0,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,956,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block.
July 21-6m.*

Columbia County
BANK,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
Formerly the Bank of Espy, removed April first, 1876. Is conveniently located in the central part of the town, and does a general BANKING business.
Money received on deposit subject to check without notice. Special arrangements made with depositors, and interest allowed on time Deposits.
Issue Drafts on New York and Philadelphia.
Collections made on all important towns in the U. S., at lowest rates of exchange. Bonds and stocks bought and sold, and coupons collected. Every security given to depositors that can be offered by any Bank.
DISCOUNT DAYS:—Tuesday and Friday.
RATE, SIX PER CENT.
Aug. 10, '76-6m.

THE EYE & EAR.

DR. G. C. McDERMOTT
makes the treatment of
Diseases of the Ear & Eye
A SPECIALTY.
and has opened at Williamsport, Pa. an Institution for the treatment and cure of patients suffering from such diseases.
Office Hours.—Until 9 a. m., 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 p. m.
Call on or address
G. C. McDERMOTT, M. D.,
72 Edwin St., Williamsport, Pa.
April 28-6m.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
DR. SWAYNE,
The discoverer and compounder of the far-famed
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
and other valuable preparations, entered upon his professional career with the important advantage of a regular medical education in one of the oldest and best schools in Philadelphia, and, perhaps, in the world. He subsequently served a faithful term of practice in the Philadelphia Dispensary, and for many years attended in the Hospital. In these institutions he enjoyed the most ample opportunities of obtaining an insight into diseases in all their various forms, as well as for ascertaining the best methods of their treatment. In offering, therefore, to the people of the United States the fruits of his extensive professional experience in the medical compounds as the best results of his skill and observation, he feels that he is but proffering a boon to every family throughout the land, resting, as he does, confidently in the merits and efficacious virtue of the remedies he here with commends. The vast amount of testimony from all parts of the world has proven "DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY" the most efficacious remedy known, and it is admitted by our most eminent physicians, and all who have witnessed its wonderful healing properties. The WILD CHERRY in all ages of the world and in all countries where it is known has been justly celebrated for its wonderful medicinal qualities, but its great power to cure some of the worst and most distressing diseases among us was never fully ascertained until the experiments of that skilfull physician, Dr. Swayne, had demonstrated its high adaptation, in combination with Pine Tree Tar, and other equally valuable vegetable ingredients, which chemically combined renders it certain to find more certain and beneficial in curing all diseases of the throat, breast and lungs. DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous and shattered constitution. If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, do not be put off by any other remedy that may be offered, but send to us direct, and we will forward a half dozen to any address, freight paid, on receipt of the price, $6 per bottle, or $1 the half dozen. Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice.

Ask Your Druggist for Them.

SKIN DISEASES.
Swayne's Ointment,
Is particularly adapted to all forms of skin diseases. Cures even when all other remedies and treatment fail.

Cures Tetter,	Scald Head,
Salt Rheum,	Ringworm,
Barber's Itch,	Pimples, Sores,
Frosted Itch,	Army Itch,
Sore Heads,	Blotches, Scurvy,
Humors, Piles,	Chronic Erysipelas of the
All Eruptions,	face.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Seems to cure every case, leaving the skin smooth and clear without a blemish behind.

Itching Piles
is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, disbursing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, producing distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.
Dr. Swayne & Son:—Gentlemen—The box of Ointment you sent me by mail cured me entirely of Itching Piles, which I suffered with for five years. Enclosed find fifty cents for another box for a friend of mine. ANDREW J. BEACH.
Farmwell Station, London Co., Va.
Rev. Isaac Holland, Webster, Taylor county W. Va. writes:
November 20, 1875—I have been a sufferer from Itching Piles. I procured a box of your ointment last spring which gave me instant relief, and feel confident it will effect a permanent cure. Enclosed find fifty cents, for which please send me another box by mail.

An Eruption of 8 Years Standing.
I was troubled with an eruption of eight years itching intolerable at times; tried many preparations without finding relief. Through the use of Swayne's All-Healing Ointment I am entirely cured. JOSEPH LAMBERT.
At Hortsman & Bros., 8th and Cherry, Phila.

I was entirely cured of Tetter
in its worst form by Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment, and shall be happy to explain my case to all who may call upon me. JAMES MCKINLEY, West End Hotel, 23d Street, below Lombard, Philadelphia.
Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, 50 cents a box.
Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
SWAYNE'S PANACEA,
celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent causes development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child nothing has ever proved so effectual to completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.
Be particular to obtain the genuine, as prepared by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia. See that the name is spelled correctly, SWAYNE, as there are preparations of somewhat similar name in the market.

IS YOUR HAIR FALLING OUT
OR TURNING GRAY?
IF SO DO NOT FAIL TO USE

The most	London Hair Color restorer
Reliable Hair	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Co or Restorer
Restorative ever	London Hair Color Restorer
Introduced to the	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
American	London Hair Color Restorer
People	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
For Restoring	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
Gray Hair and	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
Preventing	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
Baldness.	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
The great	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
Luxury of	London Hair Color Reporter
	London Hair Color Restorer
the Dress-	London Hair Color Restorer
	London Hair Color Restorer
Room.	London Hair Color Restorer

1. It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2. It will make the hair grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove all dandruff and itching.
5. It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible
6. It will preserve the original color to old age.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8. It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

75 Cents per Bottle.
6 bottles $4. Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.
Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Phila., Pa., sole proprietors.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Aug 13, '76—1y.

Poetical.

FLEETING JOYS.

Time goes in for funny freaks,
Man's a toy he likes to play with;
Notice how he lines our cheeks
Mark what glee he makes us gray with.
Pleasure comes to soothe our hearts?
Often like the rose, 'tis prickly;
Soon its radiance departs—
Happy moments vanish quickly!

Supposing you by fate's decree
Love a girl and long to greet her,
Don't the minutes seem to be
Leaden-winged until you meet her?
When the hour arrives at last,
And all care you banish,
Then the tyrant travels fast—
Happy moments quickly vanish!

Here upon this earthly ball
Joy awhile will make us gayer,
But when sorrow gives a call
Oftentimes she proves a "stayer."
Hope, thou swiftly slidest on—
Fragrant are the flowers thou pickest;
Soon, alas, their bloom is gone—
Happy moments fly the quickest.

Never mind, we needn't groan;
Tear drops, shower-like, refresh us;
After all, we're bound to own
Joy is like a sweetheart—precious.
Cast away regrets and sighs,
Though our cares beset us thickly,
Happy moments let us prize,
Even though they vanish quickly!

JOHN BOTTLEJOHN.

Little John Bottlejohn lived on the hill,
And a blithe little man was he;
And he won the heart of a little mermaid
Who lived in the deep blue sea.
And every evening she used to sit
And sing on the rocks by the sea
"Oh, little John Bottlejohn! pretty John Bottlejohn!
Won't you come out to me?"

Little John Bottlejohn heard her song,
And he opened his little door;
And he hopped and he skipped and he skipped
And he hoppe I
Until he came down to the shore.
And there on a rock sat the little maid,
And she still was singing so free,
"Oh, little John Bottlejohn! pretty John Bottlejohn!
Won't you come out to me?"

Little John Bottlejohn made a bow,
And the mermaid she made one, too,
And she said, "Oh! I never saw anything half
So perfectly sweet as you.
In my beautiful home, 'neath the ocean's foam,
How happy we both should be!
"Oh, little John Bottlejohn! pretty John Bottlejohn!
Won't you come out to me?"

Little John Bottlejohn said: "Oh, yes,
I'll willingly go with you;
And I never will quail at the sight of your tail,
For perhaps I may grow one too."
So he took her hand, and he left the land,
And he plunged into the foaming main.
And little John Bottlejohn, pretty John Bottlejohn,
Never was seen again.

—*Saint Nicholas.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We congratulate you as patriots, as partakers with us in the common destiny of American freemen, upon the results of the Octol er State elections. We rejoice in the victory which the people's ballots have bestowed upon the friends of reform in the valley of the Ohio, where the Republican hosts had an overwhelming ascendency in every Presidential election since 1856. We rejoice in the assurance these elections convey that your ballots will bestow decisive majorities to the allied forces of Democracy and reform in the November elections throughout the Union. But we rejoice not as partisans; we rejoice with you as fellow citizens.

And when the decision of this week of 1,000,000 voters along the valley of the Ohio shall be ratified next month by the fiat of 8,000,000 voters throughout the whole Republic, we shall rejoice, chiefly for the reason that not one of its citizens can miss an equal share with us who are Democrats, in the political peace and good will which will then and there be established among all sections, races, classes and conditions of men, and in the prosperity of which political peace, based on equal rights and fraternal good will, is the first condition.

Upon the three States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana were concentrated all the vast sums of money forced from the 100,000 officeholders of the party in power.

These were fearful odds, not again to be contended against so concentrated; for in the November elections the contest will be in every one of thirty-eight States upon the same day.

Nevertheless, against these odds the Democrats and Reformers of West Virginia and Indiana have been victorious, and in Ohio they have all but rescued a State hitherto deemed hopeless, and have created an assurance of victory in November.

If it falls to our lot as a National Democratic Committee to congratulate the people of the Union upon this victory in the first battle of the reform campaign, it is only because Democrats have been honored to be the leaders of the people in the work of national regeneration.

The victory won, the victory still to be won, will be a deliverance as much to Republicans as to Democrats.

The patriotic masses of the Republican party may be thankful that the misdeeds of their unworthy leaders have been rebuked and are to be arrested. The suffering whites of the South may lift up their heads to greet the dawn of a better day for them as well as the nation at large. The colored citizen may share the general joy that he will soon cease to be the stock in trade of corrupt politicians, but shall enjoy his rightful liberties and his equality before the law amid universal good will.

As for the reform Democracy, to whose standard victory has been tied, with all her garlands on, it only remains for them to welcome every ally, every friend, close up the ranks and press on, shoulder to shoulder, under the banner and with the one watchword,

REFORM.

Fellow citizens: Peace between all sections; prosperity in all our homes; of these you have been for years deprived by the mistaken solicitudes of patriotic Republicans, played upon by selfish and corrupt leaders, who have kept fanning the dying embers of civil strife in order to escape inspection of the trusts which they have betrayed.

For eleven years you have had the name of peace. At no time have you had the substance of peace. In lieu thereof you have had the grinding taxation and wasteful expenditure of war. Just before every election every year you had the preaching of a new crusade against a section utterly defeated in war, and anxious only to be completely reconciled in peace.

For eleven years the power of the men who have seized away the control of their party from the hands of its statesmen and founders has been supreme in almost every department of the Federal government.

Discarding the hope of prolonging their domination by beneficent public measures, they have created and trafficked upon public calamities. The policy they adopted has been worked out. Its failure has been absolute.

In place of past performances these same corrupt and selfish leaders now proffer promises already broken as their titles to further trust.

Having prostrated our manifold industries by the vast aggregates and the worst methods of federal taxation, they now again solicit your confidence as the instruments of retrenchment and reform.

Having debauched the public service, and having just now, in the face of open day, assessed their army of a hundred thousand officeholders—the people's servants—paid by the people's taxes—in order to create immense corruption funds to frustrate the people's will, they now profess to be the champions of civil service reform. Having imposed upon the Southern States the rapacity, fraud and plunder of the carpet bag governments, having almost ruined the prosperity of the North by destroying the prosperity of South, having created terror, uncertainty and confusion in all the productive industries of the South, which furnishes most of the exports of our whole country, keeps in motion the commerce and manufactories of the North and East, and furnishes a market for the agricultural products of the West, they now purpose, by renewal of the same fatal policy, to prolong their own power in the hope of concealing their misdeeds, and for this purpose they do not hesitate to renew the cry of intolerence, to revive the dying memories of fraternal strife, and to appeal to the fears and prejudices of the timid and the ignorant.

Fellow Citizens: These men and their measures have been completely tried and have completely failed. An oppressive taxation, an exhausted South, an impoverished North, a fluctuating currency, the enterprise of an industrious people locked fast in the paralysis of hard times—such is the outcome of their political policy, such are achievements of their long supremacy. Your ballots in November can alone dictate a change of measures and a change of men. Shall not the uprising of patriotism along the valley of the Ohio go on to a complete and beneficial revolution in the administration of the government of the United States?

Will you not by the voice of overwhelming majorities at the polls proclaim your invincible faith, after all these years of corruption and passion, in the high, immortal principles of government by the people for the people, in simple honesty and strict economy, as the supreme wisdom of public policy, in justice as the mother of power, and in civil freedom as the be-all of a true Republican nation?

Will you not build up a new prosperity for all the people on the old foundations of American self government, on peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, all classes and all races embraced within our system of American commonwealths; on frugality and economy in all governments; on honesty and purity of administration, and having lost your prosperity through governmental misrule, regain that prosperity through governmental reforms? We commit this great issue to the intelligence and conscience of the American people, with an unfaltering trust in the wisdom and justice of their decision.

By order of the National Democratic Committee.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Sec'y.
New York, October 13, 1876.

ESCAPING THE GALLOWS.

A STORY OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

By Lawrence Leslie.

Many citizens of the State of New York will remember the excitement created during the summer of 1857, by what was generally called the "Weatherwax Murder." The arrest, the legal controversy concerning jurisdiction, the final trial, and the howl of dissatisfaction which followed the partial acquittal, are matters not easily forgotten by those who then resided near the scene of the tragedy.

The circumstances of the case were substantially as follows: Captain John G. Weatherwax resided in 1856 near the village of Plattsburg, New York. He was a man of good character, one of a numerous family of the same name, the settlement being known for miles around as the Weatherwax settlement. Captain Weatherwax was, at the time of which we write, about thirty years of age, and the owner of a small craft which plied on Lake Champlain trading with New York, Vermont, and Canada towns along the shore of the lake.

The crew of this vessel consisted of himself, his cousin, Andrew Weatherwax, and a man named Walter Brown. In the latter part of June, 1856, he left Plattsburg with a cargo for Canada, and on the way back stopped at Pike River landing, on the Canada shore, where he was to take on a cargo of wood for Plattsburg. During the day, while the wood was being taken on board, a sharp quarrel arose between Captain Weatherwax and his cousin Andrew, and mutual threats were indulged in. It was soon over, however, but as Andrew had become intoxicated he was rather morose during the entire day.

So far, everything is plain and easily understood; but here the mystery begins, and what follows is largely based upon the statements of the third party, Walter Brown. He states that after dark (the night was very cloudy and starless) he was standing on the rear of the boat and heard the captain and his cousin (who were at the bow) resume the quarrel of the day. It steadily increased in violence, threats were exchanged, and though he could see neither of the parties, he could hear distinctly all that passed. The wordy war waxed hotter, and suddenly he heard a crash as of a blow crushing through skull and brain, succeeded by a heavy fall, and as suddenly all was still.

The man listened with bated breath and trembled; his first impulse was to rush forward and offer assistance to the wounded man, but fear restrained him, and he waited the result. In a few minutes the captain came aft, but he was alone, Brown noticed, or he thought he did, that he was pale and excited.

Nothing was said about the quarrel, and the two men soon retired. Brown, however, could not banish from his mind the impression that a serious crime had been committed. He arose early and visited the spot where the altercation took place, and found Andrew's hat, and near it marks of blood. Still he did not mention his suspicion to any one, nor make any inquiries concerning the missing man. It appears that he was by nature exceedingly timid, and shrank from the responsibility of charging a man with so serious a crime, and from the publicity which the position of a prosecutor would compel him to assume.

The boat proceeded to Plattsburg, and when Andrew's relatives made inquiries for him, the captain professed total ignorance of his whereabouts, saying that he had left him at Pike River, without notification, and gone, he knew not whither.

Matters rested in this condition until eight or ten days after the occurrence, when a body was taken from the river at the identical place where Captain Weatherwax's boat had been moored on the fatal night.

The body gave ample evidence of having met death by violence, as the skull was crushed in by a terrible blow from some heavy instrument. An investigation was held, and a captain of a vessel lying near to Captain Weatherwax's, on the night in question recognized the body as that of a man he had seen employed on Weatherwax's boat. He further testified to having heard a quarrel on that night, ending with a scuffle and a blow, after which all was silent. The altercation, he thought, proceeded from Weatherwax's boat, and he distinctly heard Weatherwax's voice in the quarrel.

Of course suspicion was at once directed to Weatherwax, and as he could give no satisfactory explanation of his cousin's disappearance, he was arrested. The preliminary examination lasted for nine days, and produced great excitement, but resulted in his being remanded to jail to take his trial at the next term of court for the crime of murder.

The Weatherwaxe's then became alarmed.

Few of them doubted his guilt; indeed nothing seemed more certain; but they were not willing that the name should be disgraced by one of them dying at the hands of the hangman, so they contributed funds, employed able counsel, and made the best defense possible. Mr. McMasters then and now, we believe, a leading lawyer of that country was engaged to defend him. Mr. McMasters examined the case, and though he had no doubt of his guilt, he, like a true lawyer, did his best for him. Not daring to take his trial on the merits of the case, he succeeded in establishing the non-jurisdiction of the court, and locating the crime in Canada. The criminal, for such everybody now believed him to be, was therefore set at liberty, when he was threatened with violence if he did not leave the country. He refused saying that he was innocent and would not stir until he was vindicated.

While a movement was being organized to put the threats into execution, an officer arrived from Canada with a requisition, and he was taken across the line for trial.

The trial was among the most remarkable ever held in Canada. The ablest counsel both of Canada and New York were engaged for the prisoner, and by postponing the trial for nearly a year, spiriting away some of the most important witnesses of the prosecution, and other ingenious and questionable devices, they succeeded in producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquittal, after eighteen months of imprisonment.

The community felt greatly outraged by the result, and the press teemed with denunciation of those who thus conspired to cheat justice. His own counsel, wishing to repair as much as possible the wrong they had done society by rescuing a criminal from a just fate, advised him to flee the country, and under another name strive by a better life to repay society for its tolerance in suffering him to live.

All such advice the wretched man unheeded and returned to his old home, declaring his purpose to remain there until the cloud was lifted from his former good name. But though saved from the gallows, he did not escape punishment. The brand of Cain was upon him. Everybody believed him guilty, his old friends and neighbors avoided him, he was pointed out as a murderer, and his supposed crime was even hooted in his ears many times as he passed through crowds in the public streets.

Thus the unhappy man passed eleven years of his life, submitting quietly and meekly to the aspersions cast upon him, and waiting patiently for his vindication. His loss of character had brought with it loss of property; business men shunned him, the better avenues of trade and enterprise were closed against him, and he became reduced almost to beggary. But amid all these misfortunes he was still hopeful.

Thus matters stood until the early part of October, 1867, when a man clothed in the garb of a sailor, made his appearance in the village of Plattsburg, and inquired for Captain John Weatherwax. The latter was just then entering the post-office, where a considerable crowd had collected waiting the distribution of the mail, and was pointed out to the inquiring stranger. He made his way toward him, laid his hand familiarly upon his shoulder, and exclaimed; "How are you, John?"

John looked at him a moment in bewilderment, gave a suppressed scream, and replied:

"Great Heaven! has it come at last?"

Turning to the crowd in the post-office, which by this time had become interested, he said:

"Gentlemen, my vindication has at last come. For eleven years I have borne your reproaches in silence, hoping and praying for this hour. This is my cousin Andrew, for whose murder I have suffered a punishment many times worse than death."

The men stared at each other and at the sailor, stupefied with wonder. Andrew was equally perplexed, for the actions of both parties were to him incomprehensible.

For a short time there was a disposition to regard the new-comer as an imposter who had been brought forward to relieve Captain Weatherwax of the disgrace that had attached to him; but his identity was soon established beyond question, and the interest in the case deepened, thousands coming from all parts of the State to see the man who had apparently risen from the dead.

The account which Andrew gave of himself was that he left the boat on that eventful evening, after the quarrel, wandered into a rum shop a short distance from the landing, became engaged in a fight and was arrested. In the morning he was brought before a magistrate and fined, but having no money, and being still angry with his cousin he would not go to him for aid, and was on the point of being taken to jail, when a stranger in the audience came forward and offered to pay his fine if he would engage to sail with him, his vessel then lying at Montreal. He consented, and the next day they sailed for China; and for eleven years he had followed the sea and never once communicated with his relatives. He now heard for the first time what one of them had suffered on his account.

The matter of the blood, and his hat, which, it will be remembered, was found on the deck, he explained by stating that he had had the nose-bleed during the day, and that some of the blood had probably fallen on the deck; the hat he tossed upon the deck when he decided to go out in the evening, taking a better one in its stead.

The identification of the body found, the quarrel, the blow, and the voice of Weatherwax heard during the altercation are mysteries never explained. Perjury can hardly be alleged, but there was certainly criminal looseness in judgment which embittered the best years of an innocent man's life, and nearly sent him to an untimely, and dishonored grave.

It is hardly necessary to say that there was a complete revolution in feeling toward Mr. Weatherwax. Every one seemed anxious to compensate by kindness and patronage for the wrongs so innocently inflicted before. This was not unappreciated. Business prospered, and three years ago both Andrew and John A. Weatherwax were among the most contented citizens of Clinton county, New York.

WHAT IS A BAT?—All who have ever examined a bat closely, and have observed its fur, ears and teeth, must, I think, have recognized it as a kind of beast. Its real affinities, however, serve excellently well to demonstrate how little mere external aspect can be trusted as a guide to fundamental relationship. The bat is essentially an animal of the air—all its structure is modified for flight and it rarely descends to the surface of the ground. The mole, on the contrary, is essentially an animal of the earth—all its structure is modified for burrowing and it rarely ascends to the surface of the ground. The contrast could hardly be more complete, and yet the bat and the mole are cousins—the mole, the hedgehog and the shrewmouse belonging to a group of beasts with which the bats show no inconsiderable affinity.

I have spoken of the opinion that the bat is a kind of bird. This view seems to have been entertained by the Jews, and the "bird of darkness" is placed in Deuteronomy xiv., 18, among the unclean ones forbidden as food.

"And the stork and the heron after her kind, and the lapwing and the bat."

Aristotle, though he placed the bats among flying animals, and therefore among birds, distinctly recognized the differences in their organization; and the same thing may be affirmed of Pliny. But in spite of this, and although Albertus Magnus, in the Middle Ages, was fully acquainted with the true nature of bats as beasts as with their winter tor

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & REWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 27, 1876.

REPUBLICAN ORATORY.

At a recent meeting of the "Hayes & wheeler" club in Bloomsburg, H. E. Smith, Esq., entertained the audience with the following beautiful and pathetic language: "The Pope and the Devil are chained together. After the November election we will have another link in the chain, and then the Pope, the Devil and the Democratic party will be chained together." There is a bit of valuable information in the above Sacred history tells us that the Devil used to be in the habit of "going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour," but now, thanks to Bro. Smith, the sinless gentleman is secured. He has gone out of the roaring lion business, and is anchored fast to the Pope. What a great relief it must have been to the speaker when he made the discovery that his satanic majesty is no longer at large! This brilliant orator seems to be laboring under the impression that the Pope is a candidate for the Presidency. This may be true, but we had not heard of his nomination. Such nonsense as the above is a fair sample of the kind of argument that is being used by Republican speakers all over the country. In their desperation they resort not only to falsehood, but to absolutely idiotic statements. Beckley, in his struggle to hold on to the post-office, informed an audience in Berwick recently that if the Democratic party succeed this fall there will be another war. That means that the army of 200,000 office holders will fight before they will give up their hold on the people's money. Beckley will undoubtedly be one of the leaders. We have a faint recollection of his bravery. He once assisted in an attempt to hang a feeble old man in the early days of the rebellion, for which he was indicted and convicted. Another specimen of the oratory of a much abler speaker was given in the address of Mr. Brosius in the Opera House last week. He did not threaten *war*, but made this most pathetic appeal: "We can avert almost any calamity that divine Providence may see fit to send upon us. We can survive a repetition of the plagues of Egypt but don't, *don't*, turn us out of office." And all this is the kind of stuff that the Republican party expect to win on. They do not hesitate to falsify; they are not ashamed to beg for a continuance of their hold on the treasury, and they insult the intelligence of the American people by the arguments with which they are attempting to carry the November election. But the insult will be indignantly flung in their faces when the nation shall file its decision on the 7th of next month.

GOT 'EM.

We mean Forney. In 1872, when he was sober, he made a magnificent crusade against thieves in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and had no hesitation in denouncing the Camerons, Hartranft, Rowan and other Ringsters; but now he sees huge Confederate armies in motion, rebel debts paid in defiance of the constitution, and not a colored man left alive in the South. In his delirium he says "he wants to go at the Democracy with "cold steel." We do not know how Forney is on handling the sword or the knife, at least he did not evince much fighting propensity at close quarters during the rebellion, but for a *cold steel* Forney is perfectly *au fait*. Witness his $20,000 George O. Evans grab, and the $25,000 Pacific Mail swindle. Forney has no equal in a wholesale *steal* from the people's treasury. He won two grand victories in that line.

Gov. Tilden has written a letter to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, in which, after citing the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, he uses the following vigorous language:

Should I be elected President, the provisions of the fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons, arising from the late war, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax.

This effectually disposes of the Republican twaddle concerning the payment of Southern claims in the event of Democratic success this fall.

There is a larger Confederate force under arms in the South to day, than at any time during the war, and there have been more Union men killed in the single State of Mississippi since the close of the war, than were killed in any three battles of the rebellion.—*Muncy Luminary.*

Evidently our neighbor is endeavoring to rival the *Republican* in mendacity. In the three battles of the rebellion, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Spottsylvania there were 15,534 Union men killed. The *Luminary* with all its effulgence, cannot count *thirty four* Union men killed since the close of the war. Such wholesale lies as that of our cotemporary will only meet contempt among decent men.

AN ANSWER TO THE "SOLID SOUTH" BUGABOO.

The charge that the hopes of the Democracy in the coming election depends upon a "solid South" is dissipated by a reference to the election returns of 1874. In that year the Democrats had 1,092,833 votes in the southern States, and the Republicans 656,782. At the same time the Democrats had 2,038,419 votes in the northern states, showing conclusively that there are two votes North to one South.

Sixteen of the convicted Molly Maguires, and four persons convicted of perjury in connection with their cases, were sentenced at Pottsville on Monday of last week. The terms of imprisonment range from one to sixteen years. Donnelly, O'Neal and O'Brien received the longest terms.

The man who introduced Ben Butler into public life died in a Massachusetts poorhouse the other day. Virtue is its own reward, if a man lives long enough.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Republicans lost only 120,000 votes in Vermont, Maine, Arkansas and Alabama. Like Mercutio's wound, this loss is not as wide as a barn door nor as deep as a well, but it will serve.

If the Indian campaign has ended it is only just that the public should be told when it commenced. Nobody has heard of any Indians being hurt.—*Detroit Free Press.*

GOWEN'S CHARGES PROVEN.

When Mr. Gowen, in his celebrated speech at the Munley trial, charged that State officials high in power had bargained for and actually bought the Mollie Maguire vote, those who knew him best felt assured that in due time the proof would be furnished, notwithstanding the emphatic denial of Gov. Hartranft and Secretary Quay. It came out through the trial of Yellow Jack Donahoe last week for the murder of Morgan Powell. The witness was John J. Slattery, a leading "Mollie," who is fully corroborated.

Pending the campaign last year Slattery and John Kehoe, county delegate of Schuylkill county, met General J. K. Sigfried, a prominent Republican politician, holding the lucrative appointment of boiler inspector of this county, and James Ryon, ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county who was defeated for re-election by Judge Pershing, and they bargained with Kehoe and Slattery to pay them one thousand dollars apiece for procuring the votes of the Mollie Maguires for Hartranft. After the bargain was concluded Sigfried said he would have to go to Harrisburg to get the money, and if he succeeded he would communicate with Kehoe and Slattery by a cypher telegram agreed upon. The day following Slattery received a dispatch from Sigfried, which meant that the money had been raised and that Slattery and Kehoe should come to Sigfried's house in Pottsville the next day. They came, and there, in the presence of Judge Ryon and D. C. Hening, Esq., a prominent Republican and lawyer Sigfried paid over to Slattery and Kehoe a thousand dollars apiece. At the same time an additional stipulation was made that if one-half of the Republican county ticket was elected an additional thousand dollars should be paid to Kehoe and Slattery.

Slattery further testified that John M. Delany, Governor Hartranft's messenger in the Executive Department, carried a fund of money to Luzerne county for the purpose of securing the Mollies' vote of that county for Hartranft, and that a much larger fund was sent to Pittsburg, the headquarters of the A. O. H. in Pennsylvania, to be used for the same purpose. A reference to the returns from the localities named would seem to corroborate Slattery's testimony. Prominent Republicans promised to use their influence with Gov. Hartranft for that purpose after the election, and Kehoe and Slattery used this promise with the individual members of the Mollie organization and with those who sympathized with them to induce them to vote for Hartranft. As a matter of fact, shortly after the election the prison of Schuylkill county was emptied of all the Mollie convicts by means of pardons.

Gen. Sigfried and Mr. Deasing admit having paid the money.

In the face of these facts how can any decent Republican longer act with a party that deliberately buys up a band of cut-throats.

BADLY SCARED.

Col. Henry M. Hoyt, the chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee has issued a frantic call to arms, which although a somewhat blood-curdling document is nevertheless mighty pretty reading. The Colonel like a good Republican claims a victory for his party in all the states which have held elections this Fall, and even derives comfort, of rather an uncomfortable kind, from Indiana. We would not advise persons with weak nerves to read Col. Hoyt's manifesto, as the picture which he draws of the horrors that will follow a Democratic victory in November is enough to appal the stoutest heart. The proclamation deals largely in blood, gore, shot-guns and clubs and the poor negro is held up in all imaginable forms of torture. Taking it all together we are of the opinion that Col. Hoyt is at present the worst scared man in the State. His party owes him a large debt of gratitude for his strenuous efforts to fire the Republican hearts and if they don't "fire," it is certainly not his fault. If he only lived in Indiana, and could take John W. Forney with him, what a campaign they could conduct with Morton as leader. Ah!

It is a little odd that men who, according to popular report, are possessed of ordinary common sense should feel it a wise thing to foist such rubbish on the people as is contained in Col. Hoyt's manifesto, and especially so in the face of the unmistakable repudiation of the stuff in the great States of Ohio and Indiana. However, there is a scriptural adage relative to the braying of a certain kind of human being in a mortar and the results thereof, which we presume still holds good in this nineteenth century.

THE PYRAMIDS.

Democratic.

INDIANA,

GEORGIA,

ALABAMA,

ARKANSAS,

DELAWARE,

CONNECTICUT,

KENTUCKY,

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republican.

OHIO,

MAINE,

VERMONT.

INDIANA — Blue Jeans Williams — Blue Republicans.

"HOLD THE FORT."

This is the language of Gen. Hoyt, and his scared bummers have taken up the cry. The "fort" is the Republican party entrenched in power, with 94,000 office holders, the whisky ring, Pacific rail roads, Indian rings, and all the rotten and corrupt influences in the nation as allies. The outposts were taken in October, and the *people* will take the "fort" Nov. 7th, and place Tilden and Hendricks in command.

Another massacre of white men by negroes has just occurred at Elgefield Court House, South Carolina. The whites were returning from a quiet and orderly Democratic meeting when they were fired on by a party of negroes in ambush. One man was killed and two others dangerously wounded. This took place in the State for which that lying hypocrite, Gov. Chamberlin, demands United States troops to secure an honest(?) election!

A prize fight occurred in Chester county a few days ago which must have been perfectly satisfactory in its results to the order-loving people of the county. One of the pugilists was so badly beaten that he died, whereupon the friends of the deceased killed his antagonist and a riot ensuing several of the participants were severely injured. Now if those who aided and abetted the prize fight can be sent to jail the job may be considered as complete.

Francis P. Blair, the venerable journalist and politician, died on Wednesday at his residence at Silver Springs, Maryland, aged 87 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The terrible condition of this unfortunate State is not generally understood at the North. A few figures will show how the people there are plundered by the carpet baggers and their negro allies. The property valuation in 1860 amounted to $490,000,000; in 1870 it was $170,000,000, a decline of 67 per cent. The tax levy amounted in 1860 to $500,000; in 1863, to $2,700,000, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. The legislative expenses amounted in 1860 to $40,000; in 1872 to $291,000, an increase of nearly 700 per cent.

Is it any wonder in view of this wholesale robbery that the people of South Carolina protest against the continuance in power of their oppressors? One hundred and odd years ago the people of this country rose against the rule of King George for taxes far less onerous than those now imposed on South Carolinians. Are we to suppose the present inhabitants of the State are degenerate sons of noble fathers, and that they will submit without a murmur to such outrageous robbery?

Judge E. R. Hoar is to run as an independent candidate against Ben Butler in the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional District. If this movement on the part of the enemies of Butler results in the election of Mr. Tarbox, the Democratic nominee, the country will owe many thanks to Judge Hoar. As between Hoar and Butler, there is but little to choose; both are rampant Radicals and admirers of Grantism with its attendant corruptions. Of the two, we are not certain whether we don't prefer Butler. He is not a whit more intolerant than Hoar, besides which he is witty and amusing and Hoar is neither one nor the other. Butler, too, is the fittest exponent of the principles of Massachusetts Republicans. With the present complexion of the House Butler could not do much harm and he would give us some spicy speeches.

Here is a fact not generally known: An act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed June 13, 1836, says; "The father and grandfather, and the mother and grandmother, and the children and grandchildren, of every poor person unable to work, shall at their own charge being of sufficient ability relieve and maintain such poor person at such rate as the Quarter Sessions of the county where such poor persons reside shall order and direct." This, it will be seen, makes children and grandchildren responsible for the support of their parents and grandparents, if the latter are unable to maintain themselves; while it also makes parents and grandparents liable to the support of their children and grandchildren, in case the latter are destitute and unable to work for a living.

N.

WASHINGTO—N.

JEFFERSO—N.

MADISO—N.

JACKSO—N.

VAN BURE—N.

HARRISO—N.

BUCHANA—N.

LINCOL—N.

JOHNSO—N.

TILDE—N.

His election is a foregone conclusion.

The Boston *Post* crows as loudly as if it had fed on nothing but crow diet for a month. It accuses the *Daily Advertiser* of "staying fast on the nest rather than come off and show that its party has laid no egg;" then inquires if it "isn't about time to put the question to the tax-payer, whether he supports the federal army for the benefit of Zach Chandler and his lieutenants, Chamberlain and Patterson;" compliments the Associated Press on its magnanimity in conceding the election of Williams, and expresses sympathy as follows: "We pity our Republican friends—know how it is—have been there ourselves."

Ex-Governor Pollock is reported as saying that nine-tenths of the whisky ring are Democrats. We would like some proof of this. We know the facts pretty well upon this subject and believe there are more Republicans than Democrats selling intoxicating liquors in Pennsylvania, and that the whisky frauds of the country were only rendered possible by the connivance and co-operation of Republicans and Republican office holders.—*Temperance Vindicator (Rep.)*

The New York *Times* commends "the energy and ability of General Dix in the present campaign to the imitation of some younger men, who are under greater obligations to the party." That General Dix is an effective worker there cannot be a doubt. What he couldn't do he wants Hayes to do—beat Tilden—and therein is sweet revenge.

The Dover (N. H.) *Press* is amazed to see "how slow the facts of history are to come out! Through Mr. Blaine the country learns for the first time that while that eminent patriot was serving his country—by substitute in the Augusta jail—Char'es Francis Adams was plotting treason in the halls of Congress and making an effort to avert the civil war."

The Congressional vote in Ohio was divided as follows:

Democratic	309,005
Republican	314,523
Third Party	5,891

According to this showing it will be seen that the majority against the Republicans in Ohio on Congressmen is 373.

The aggregate vote on the Indiana State election is 413,403, of which Williams received 213,098; Harrison, 207,979; Harrington, independent, 12,226. Williams' majority over Harrison, 5,119. The legislature stands, house, Republicans 53, Democrats 45, independents 2; senate, Republicans 23, Democrats 25, independents 2.

The whaler Florence arrived at San Francisco, Saturday, with 190 men of the crews of twelve Arctic whalers which were lost in the ice with portions of their crews. It is believed that fifty or sixty lives were lost. The loss on the vessels owned in New Bedford, Mass., is estimated at nearly $500,000, mostly insured in Boston and New York offices.

Mr. Adams has in his veins what Mr. Curtis has not—blood sufficiently patriotic to make him willing to join with the Democracy in an effort to save the country. The editor of *Harper's Weekly* would rather see the Republic dead and damned than saved by Democratic salvation.—*St. Louis Republican (Ind. Dem.)*

Perhaps Morton's Postmaster General Tyner can spare a few moments to attend to his business now that the Indiana election is over.—*Ex.*

Bless your simplicity, his business is to look after elections! That's what he was made Postmaster General for.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

In the matter of the distribution of proceeds of sale of personal property of William Peiffer by the Sheriff, the following opinion was rendered by William Elwell, P. J., October 20th, 1876.

The wages Act of 9 April 1872 gives no lien in favor of Clerks, Miners, Mechanics or laborers, upon any property not used at or in connection with the mine or manufactory or other like business where the claimant of the lien is employed.

In considering cases under the Act it is important to consider whether the business in which the owner or lessee of the property is engaged is such as entitles his employees to a lien—The words of the statute used in defining the business are, "works, mines, manufactory or other business where clerks, miners, or mechanics are employed," other kinds of business, such as keeping a hotel are not included by these words. Allen vs Fehl, 33 Leg. Int. 398; Sullivan's Appeal, 27 P. F. Smith 108.

It is also important to ascertain whether the property about to be sold upon an execution or otherwise was in and about the mine, manufactory &c., or used in carrying on the business thereat or in connection therewith.

And lastly whether the claimant has rendered service entitling him to a lien, and has given the notice of his claim as required by the second section of the Act.

In this case the auditor has found that Wm. Peiffer the execution debtor was engaged in mining and in building houses at the mines; he was also engaged in the business of hotel keeping wholly independent from his mining business. The fund for distribution was raised by the sale of the personal property in and about the hotel. The auditor therefore rightly decided, that the execution creditor was entitled to the proceeds of the sale and the persons employed at the mines had no lien upon the property or claim upon the fund.

The notices to the Sheriff were so defective that the money could not have been legally awarded to the claimants if they had a lien.

The act requires that the notice of the claim shall be in writing and shall be given to the officer executing the writ before sale. The writing should contain *every* element which goes to make up a claim under the statute. It ought to state the business in which the employee was engaged—the kind of service rendered by the claimant, whether as clerk, miner, mechanic or laborer—the fact that a lien is claimed upon the property seized by the officer and the particulars of the service as to day's work, or work by the month or other contract, and the amount claimed.

The courts will not be hypercritical in scanning this species of claim, but they cannot disregard the requirements of the statute As that requires the notice to be in writing no part of it can be supplemented by parole evidence, but the writing itself must contain every essential to a valid claim, with reasonable certainty.

A notice which merely gives the name of the claimant, and a sum opposite, without referring to the property and claiming a lien thereon, is invalid and worthless.—McMillen vs. Bank, 1 Weekly Notes 55.

For the reasons given by the auditor and for the further reason that the notices to the Sheriff are not such as the statute requires, the Auditor's Report must be confirmed. Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

Unappreciative papers continue to pay their respects to Colonel Bob Ingersoll. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is true that Bob has a poor opinion of the Democratic party, but he has a worse opinion of God. The Brooklyn *Argus* thinks that Ingersoll can light a sulphur match just by talking to it. When the Devil takes a fancy to a man it is useless to anticipate his methods of showing it.

The full official returns of the election in Ohio, as published by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, give Barnes, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, a majority of 5,774 over Bell, Democrat. Chapman, the Temperance candidate, received 1,774 votes, leaving Barnes a majority of 4,000 over both. Boynton, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, received a majority of 10,708.

The four Democratic Congressmen elected in Indiana had an aggregate majority of 18,556; the nine Republican Congressmen had an aggregate majority of 10,643. The net Democratic majority in the State is 7,913. This shows the beauties of Republican gerrymandering.

The height of impudence has been reached at last. Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief, has asked permission of the Indian Agent at Fort Peck to come in and trade for ammunition. That beats anything we have ever known. Score one—and a large one—for Bull!

Blasphemous Bob Ingersoll, the pet orator of the Republican party and special champion of Rutherford B. Hayes, styles Christianity a relic of barbarism, and Socrates the peer of Christ, and all the good people of the party of great moral ideas flock to hear him.

The St. Louis *Globe* thinks the Radical "party can get along without the German vote." Whether it can or not it will have to, just as it will get along without the vote of the editor of the *Globe* unless Grant pardons him out of the penitentiary.

Carl Schurz, in the innocence of his heart preached Hayes and Reform in Indiana. His doctrines did not suit Chandler, Morton and Cameron, and so Schurz was squelched, and his "sweet German accent" is no longer heard. He is kept out of such Districts as Ben. Butler's.

The *Methodist* says: "Gov. Tilden was elected to his present office by fifty thousand majority over John A. Dix, a decisive test of personal popularity. After Mr. Bristow, he is the only man in high place who risked anything in a fight against corruptionists.

The ladies, one and all, pronounce Glenn's Sulphur Soap the best clarifier and emolient for complexion, that they have ever employed. It should be used by all who are anxious to possess unblemished skins.

Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, brown or black, 50 cts.

Oct. 6, 4w.

DOCTOR, IT FEELS LIKE A BALL OF FIRE!—So speaks oftentimes the sufferer from dyspepsia. After eating, it seems as if there was a veritable ball of fire running up and down through his stomach. If he eats much he feels it; if he don't eat much he feels it. It destroys his enjoyment of life. If the doctor be really desirous of curing his patient he should not experiment with the sufferer, he should recommend him to use Peruvian Syrup, whose merits have been tested so long, and always satisfactorily. Balls of fire in the Stomach and Peruvian Syrup can't dwell together. Send to your druggist, he keeps it always ready, and try it. It will work like a charm.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW—SAMUEL B. WILSON.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1	Robert P. Stief	14	Daniel D Voas
2	George H. Bertell	15	J. B. McCollum
3	Wm H. Wright	16	F. W. Knox
4	Thomas F. Gaskill	17	John H. Uhl
5	John Moffet	18	Thomas Bower
6	J. A. Morrison	19	David Small
7	Owen Jones	20	Sebastian Wimmer
8	Wm. R. Hoag	21	James J. Gazlett
9	Joel L. Herbster	22	John B. Guthrie
10	D. L. Trumbower	23	E. M. Gibson
11	Geo. H. Rowland	24	David S. Morris
12	John Scoben	25	R. R. Brown
13	J. B. McClamant	26	Thomas W. Grayson

27 Benjamin F. Morris.

County Officers.

STATE SENATOR,

ROBERT P. ALLEN.

of Lycoming county.

REPRESENTATIVES,

E. J. McHENRY,

of Fishingcreek.

DAVID S. BROWN,

of Main.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

F. L. SHUMAN,

of Catawissa.

ISAAC K. KRICKBAUM,

of Benton.

SHERIFF,

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,

of Bloomsburg.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

ELI ROBBINS,

of Fishingcreek.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Beaver—Nathan Brodbander, Jr.
Benton—W. H. Smith.
Berwick—W. T. Snyder.
Bloomsburg E.—W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg W.—H. W. McKeynolds.
Briarcreek—Wm. Lamon.
Catawissa—P. M. Tewksbury.
Centralia—Manus McBrearty.
Centre—H. A. Schweppenheiser.
Conyngham N.—Ned Lenhaun.
Conyngham S.—Peter Luby.
Fishingcreek—Frank Wolf
Franklin—Jacob Knittle.
Greenwood—G. W. Utt.
Hemlock—Wm. Girton.
Jackson—Wm. L. Manning.
Locust—Wm. H. Reinbold.
Madison—Conrad Kramer.
Main—W. T. Shuman.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour—J. N. Gordon.
Mt. Pleasant—A. T. Ikeler.
Orange—Abraham White.
Pine—W. Karshner.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger.
Scott—O. P. Ent.
Sugarloaf—E. S. Fritz.

Important to Centennial Visitors.

Many of our readers who yet intend to visit Philadelphia, will wish to do so at the least possible cost and trouble. They will not wish to pay hotel rates when they can obtain good accommodations at private and boarding houses at one-third hotel rates. During September and October the crowds will be so large that they cannot be accomodated at hotels, and to avoid trouble on their arrival all should know where they are going to stop, before leaving home. You can obtain good accommodations by the week for from $5 to $10, or by the day from $1 to $2. To do this you must write to J. Weaver & Co., 1318 Market street, Philadelphia, and they will, on receipt of $1, to pay them for their trouble and expense, send you a list of one hundred boarding houses, giving the prices charged by the day or week. You can then select a place for yourself, and make arrangements direct with the parties you wish to stop with. In this way you can save from $10 to $25. Should you wish to stop at a hotel they will make all neccessary arrangements for you and charge you but $1. *This is our advice. Take it.* State what paper you saw this in.

Sept. 22, 1876.

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,

July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

Deaths.

HOOFNAGLE.—In Nescopec, on Saturday night last, Martha, relict of George Hoofnagle, aged about 76 years.

HUFFMAN.—In Bloomsburg, Oct. 17, 1876, at the residence of her son, O. A. Jacoby, Mrs. Elizabeth Huffman, aged 84 years, 1 mo. and 2 days.

PARKS.—Near Jonestown, on the 18th inst., Miss Parks, aged 17 years.

KLINE.—Near Rohrsburg, on the 21st inst., John Kline, aged 69 years 9 mos. and 15 days.

Marriages.

MILLER—KELLER.—By Rev. G. B. Deehant, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Amzi Miller to Miss Mary Matilda Keller, both of Locust township, Columbia Co.

RHOADS—BILLING.—Oct. 15, by the same, at Catawissa, Mr. Clark Rhoads, of Roaringcreek, to Miss Caroline Billing, of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa.

HILDEBRAND—KISHBACH.—On the 12th inst., by G. A. Buckingham, Esq., Mr. Francis Hildebrand to Miss Clara Kishbach.

ANER—HOOFNAGLE.—Sept. 30th, by Rev. A. R. Hottenstine, Mr. M. Aner to Miss Elizabeth Hoofnagle, both of Berwick.

SMEIGERS—HESS.—Oct 12th, by the same, Mr. Jacob C. Smeigers to Miss Martha A. Hess, both of Salem.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.30
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats "	.30
Flour per barrel	7.50
Cloverseed	7.80
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.30
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.30
Dried Apples	.05
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	12.00
Shucks	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 "
Blacks mith's Lump on Wharf	$4 00 "
" Bituminous "	$5 00 "

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily dis disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. E. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 side by all Druggists and dealers every where.

Ask for E. E. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other, six bottles for $5.00 or $1. per bottle.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. E. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful Physician who removes Tape worm in 2 hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to E. E. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa, or call on your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. October.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF CAUSES ORDERED FOR TRIAL AT THE ADJOURNED COURT OF NOVEMBER 27th, A. D 1876.

William Brown et al. vs. John Brown's Ex'rs.
Eli Kendig vs. Daniel Morris.
John J. McHenry vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Benjamin Wintersteen vs. William Houghton.
Elias Miller vs. P. & R. R. R. Co.
John McCalla's Ex'r vs. George J. Luce et al.
Mary McCalla ney et al. vs. Simon P. Kase et al.
Jacob S. Hinderliter vs. William Messinger.
A. R. Sharretts et al. vs. Robert C. Howell.
A. E. Sharretts et al. vs. David Stroup.
D. F. Seybert vs. John P. Creasy.
Daniel Smith vs. John B. Kimble.
John G. Jacoby vs. S. A. Wilson.
Reuben Kisner vs. D. F. Seybert et al.
Second National Bank of Titusville vs. J. A. Losee.
Tim & Brother vs. B. F. Dallman.
Daniel A. Beckley vs. W. H. Bradley.
Millin School Dist. vs. Peter J. Lantz et al.
Catharine Hess's use vs. John Stiner.
I. W. McKelvy vs. William Shaffer et al.
John Woodside & Co. vs. Daniel Morris.
J. M. Dewitt vs. Samuel Creveling.
A. L. Turner vs. Elma Kester.
J. W. Irwin's use vs. Jesse A. Losee.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Oct. 27, 1876. Proth notary.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale!

The Real Estate of Joseph Coleman, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, is for sale. Property consists of about

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

of first quality of land. There is on the premises a good

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a good barn,

A SAW MILL

with good water power, and good fruit. For further information apply to

JOSIAH COLEMAN,
CHAS. COLEMAN,
Executors of Joseph Coleman.

Still Water, Col. Co., Oct. 27, 76-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of Vincent Richard, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises, in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described

TRACT OF LAND

bounded on the north by F. M. Pealer, east by John Wenner and others, south by John Creveling, west by John Bebshline, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less; greater part of it being in a state of cultivation. There are on the premises

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

barn, and other outbuildings. There is a never failing spring of water near the house and a well at the house. There is

A LARGE APPLE ORCHARD

and other fruit on the place.

The property is situated in the midst of one of the best agricultural sections in the county. Location desirable.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent of one-third of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-third less the ten per cent on the first day of April, 1877, when possession will be given, and the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments; the whole to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

GEO. M. HOWELL,
Oct. 21, 76. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at 1 o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 18, 1876,

The following real estate situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: The undivided one-half interest in all that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a stone in the middle of the public road, thence along the middle of said road north 75 and 4-10 degrees east 48 and 9-10 perches to a stone, thence along the middle of said road north 81¼ degrees west 7 and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence along the middle of said road 8 ½ degrees east 113 8-10 perches to a stone in the middle of a public road on the east of said tract of land, thence along the middle of said road north 8¼ degrees west 126 6-10 perches to a stone, thence by lands of Levi L. Hilday south 79½ degrees west 166 perches to a stone, thence by lands of Geo. W. Shaffer, David Lee and Frederick Hagenbuch south 89¾ degrees east 132 perches to a stone, the place of beginning; containing 131 ACRES and 99 perches, be the same more or less.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half interest in all that certain tract, farm or plantation of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post and from thence by land now occupied or owned by Webbs, Philip Miller and Samuel Achenbach, south 72 degrees west 192 perches to a stone, and thence by land now owned by Jacob Hagenbuch south 47 degrees east 20 perches to a chestnut, thence by other land of the said Jacob Hagenbuch south 15 degrees east 97 perches to a stone, thence by land owned by Geo. Hilday north 77½ degrees east 92 perches to a stone, thence by other lands of the said George Hilday north 73½ degrees east 37 1-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of the said Geo Hilday south 11 degrees east 20 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Daniel Lee, Sr., north 54½ degrees east 71 6-10 perches to a black oak, thence by other land of Daniel Lee, Sr., north 73½ degrees east 37 8-10 perches to a post, thence by land of Thomas Mully, Aaron Beane and Henry Trimbly north 12¼ degrees west 112 perches to the place of beginning; containing 121 ACRES and 5 perches, strict measure.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Orange township, in said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner in the public road on the south of said tract of land, thence by lands of John Vanliew north 11½ degrees west 103 3-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Mary Ricketts south 89½ degrees east 27 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by lands of Levi A. Hilday south 11 degrees east 96 6-10 perches to a point in the aforesaid public road, thence along said road south 76½ degrees west 3 3-10 perches to a stone, thence along said road north 11¼ degrees west 4-10 perches to a stone, thence along said road south 76½ degrees west 22 9-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning; containing 10 ACRES and 37 perches, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick Hagenbuch.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay 10 per cent. of the purchase money, or at less enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale, otherwise property to be resold at once.

CHAS. S. FORNWALD,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Oct. 26th, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to distribute the fund arising from Sheriff's sale of real estate of Thomas W. Edgar, of Scott township, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, November 24, 1876 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Oct27,'76-4w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF REUBEN FAHRINGER, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Reuben Fahringer, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to Herman Fahringer and Isaiah Hower, of Locust Twp. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

HERMON FAHRINGER,
ISAIAH HOWER,
Oct27,'76-4w Administrators.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

John Wenner, Administrator of Solomon Bass, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the North by John Wenner, on the East by William Robbins and Elias Bender, on the South and West by William Louderback, and containing TWO ACRES more or less, on which are erected a

STORY-AND-A-HALF FRAME HOUSE, A BARN, and other out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN WENNER,
Oct. 19, 1876-ts Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ES

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, OCT 27, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.46 A. M.	7.38 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.06 P. M
Express Train	1.48 P. M.	11.53 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Dr. Brower the "Greenback" candidate for Legislature, in Montour county, has withdrawn.

Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces so well executed that they can only be detected by the sound, are circulating largely.

If you have Sick Headache take a dose of Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pill's; we know you will find relief.

The price of Prof. J. W. Ferree's new book on the Falls of Niagara is $1.00. Sent by mail on the receipt of price. Address Prof. J. W. Ferree, Bloomsburg, Columbia Co. Pa.

Mr. Will S. Moyer, of Moyer Bros., is doing the Centennial this week and will, while in the city, purchase a fine lot of Drugs &c. Customers will do well to call after his return.

We have received a communication signed "a Republican," which has gone into the waste paper basket, where all such go that do not have the writer's signature.

Hon. Robert P. Allen of Williamsport and J. O. Parker, Esq., will deliver addresses at the Opera House to morrow (Saturday) evening and at Benton in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A lamp chimney may be made almost indestructible by putting it in a vessel of cold water over the fire, and letting it remain until the water boils. It will be found that boiling toughens in this case.

It is said by the *Scientific American* that Havana cigars are now, to some extent, made of brown wrapping paper saturated with the juice pressed from tobacco stems and "other offal," all of which is cheerful news for smokers.

There was a fine Tilden meeting in Muncy on Tuesday evening last, at the public hall. An address was delivered by Hon. C. R. Buckalew. It is represented that Lycoming county is likely to give a large Democratic majority.

A correspondent of the Shenandoah *Herald* in noticing a recent Republican meeting at Centralia alludes to speeches made by "Col. Knorr, an elderly gentleman of prepossing appearance and D. A. Beckley, postmaster. The most perfect order prevailed.

A Democratic meeting was held in Evansville on Saturday night last. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. B. F. Zarr and R. R. Little of this town and Dr. H. L. Freas of Berwick. There was a large attendance and the room was filled to its utmost capacity.

We have received a letter from Briar Creek, the length of which precludes the possibility of its publication. We are pleased to learn that Briar Creek is so thoroughly alive to the importance of this Fall's election and hope to see a full vote polled.

The importance of Scranton politically may be seen when we consider that it furnishes two Democratic candidates for Congress this Fall, —Messrs Stanton and Collins, one for our District, and the other for the balance of Luzerne. Beamish understands himself.

At the adjourned Court held on the 20th inst. among other business disposed of, the Sheriff acknowledged a deed to Cook & Pardee for a lot in Espy sold as the property of T. W. Edgar. Price paid $2800. The list of causes for the adjourned Court in November was ordered to be published.

Suicides by coal oil have begun for the season. Every year there are scores of people who insist upon kindling fires with coal oil and leave this world of care in a mantle of flame. Dynamite or giant power would prove fully as efficacious and the victims would call forth as much sympathy with far less suffering.

The speech of Mr. Orvis at the Democratic Club meeting on last Saturday evening deserves more than a passing comment. It was temperate, calm and logical, and yet left Messrs. Brosius and Brown but little ground to stand upon. We regret that we have not space to present a condensation of his telling points this week, but may do so next issue.

Thomas Willits and wife of Millersburg Ill., former residents of Bloomsburg have been visiting friends and relatives in this county. They went West twenty-two years ago and this is their first visit to this town since that time. Mr. Willits built the house on Main Street, adjoining the Court House, now owned by Mrs. Ent in 1832.

The *Republican* says;

West Virginia has gone Democratic, as usual.

Of course this is as untrue as are all other original statements in that sheet. Even the *Tribune* almanac will inform the *Republican* that West Virginia—the child of Republican fraud —in 1868 gave Grant 8,719 maj., and in 1872 2,746. Next!

The Democratic Club at Light Street was addressed on Friday evening by Mr. Brockway. Although but a few hours notice was given, the gathering was a large one, and many Republicans were in attendance. Scott Township has many resolute and thinking Republicans, and if we are not mistaken a new rebellion, and the ghost of rebel debts, are less in their minds than the ruinous extravagance and proved corruption of Republican leaders.

Henry Armitt Brown, the Republican speaker at the Opera House last week, gave Messrs. Beckley & Brown of the *Republican* a heavy rap over the knuckles in the course of his address. He thought it a disgraceful act in any Republican speaker or newspaper to charge Mr. Tilden with complicity in the Tweed frauds in New York. If he had consulted the editors of the *Republican* beforehand he would probably have omitted the remark, as the *Republican* has made that absurd and disgraceful charge. It isn't likely that there will be a change of policy in the *Republican* office however as abuse is the stock in trade of the senior editor of that sheet

The law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons is variously construed, many contending that to have in possession any concealed pistol, etc., is a violation of the statute. A supervisor on a railroad in the western portion of the State was arrested recently for carrying weapons of this description, having drawn a pistol on a man who had threatened him harm. Judge Ewing in his charge took occasion to explain the law in regard to carrying concealed weapons. He said the offence consisted in the intention with which one carried a concealed weapon. If it was a malicious intention the law was violated; but if a man was placed in circumstances where he might reasonably apprehend danger, he was justified in carrying weapons to defend himself.

Two itinerants are tramping about the country under pretense of following a business of which they are known to be entirely ignorant. They entered a house in Sunbury a few days ago, and in spite of the protestations of the mistress who was alone, proceeded to work on a valuable clock on the plea that it needed repairs and utterly ruined it. We advise the public to keep an eye on these two worthies and have nothing to do with them.

Mr. George A. Clark offers Wall Paper at greatly reduced prices to suit the times. The paper formerly sold at 30 cents can now be had for 18, the 25 cent for 15 cents, the 20 cent for 12 cents, and the 12 cent for 9 cents. Do not fail to examine his stock and purchase while the prices are low. Notwithstanding that the prices of Wall Paper have advanced 15 per cent the above reduced rates will be continued until December 1st.

Hon. George Scott, our late Associate Judge, had his life insured in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., for $5,000 which amount we are pleased to hear has been paid to his heirs.—*Bradford Argus.*

Remarkable coincidence! Columbia county had an associate judge by the name of George Scott whose life was insured for the very sum mentioned and in the same Company. Didn't you clip the wrong local, neighbor, and forget to credit it too?

We have received a communication from the Secretary of the Tilden and Hendricks Club of Berwick, which we have not space to publish in full. The letter speaks in glowing terms of the speech of G. W. Van Fossen Esq. of Danville, delivered in Odd Fellows' Hall in Berwick on the 23d inst. The Hall was well filled although the weather was unfavorable, and the audience was delighted with Mr. Van Fossen's oratory. We expect to hear a good report from Berwick on November 7th.

As that class of birds styled "insectiverous" is not generally known to gunners, we give the following list from the revised edition of the game law, for the especial benefit of "pot-hunters:" Nighthawk, blue bird, cat bird, cedar bird, tanager, red or cardinal bird, robin,oriole, flicker, wood-pecker, sparrow, whip-poor-will, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallow, barn swallow. The taking or killing of the above named birds is not allowed, under a penalty of $5 for each bird, except for scientific purposes.

Beckley had some bills of Republican meetings to post, one day last week, and, having no better place, he stuck them on the shutters of the Post office which were leaning against the building. When evening came on, the shutters were put up in their proper places and when Beckley emerged from his office he couldn't find his bills. In a paroxysm of wrath he offered five dollars for the name of the man who had torn those bills down! When he was informed where the bills were he cooled down, but he didn't pay the five dollars.

The old sore, produced by former defeat of its favorite candidates for senate and congress, would seem, from yesterday's issue of the Republican, to be breaking out anew. Neither Beamish nor Trimmer were at Stroudsburg assisting in the nomination of Collins. In fact, had Beamish taken any part in the conference, it would very likely have resulted in Collin's defeat.—*Scranton Times.*

Bless you no! Beamish was not at Milford, perhaps because at the time he was unavoidably detained at Wilkes Barre, and had he been at Stroudsburg he would have carried out his and Trimmer's agreement, just as Collins did.

AS ACCURATE AS USUAL.—The *Scranton Republican* says:

A Democratic meeting was held in Minooka, last night to hear speeches from Hon. C. R. Brockway, J. F. Connolly and others. A number of the Democrats of that vicinity are Coopers and Carpenters, and the Tilden ticket does not command much enthusiasm.

In the first place we do not know where "Minooka" is, nor have we any acquaintance with "J. F. Connolly." In the second place we never made any speech at "Minooka." In the third place, we doubt whether Messrs. Collins, Trimmer, and Beamish have any desire that we should do so.

We have been shown advance sheets of "The New Illustrated History of Pennsylvania by Dr. William H. Egle, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The book is a royal octavo of 1,020 pages and contains over 300 well executed and accurate engravings. In addition to the general history of the State, there are County histories compiled by various hands, those of Columbia and Montour by our townsman, John G. Freeze Esq. This work is one of great value to all Pennsylvanians containing as it does the Civil, Political and Military record of the Commonwealth from its earliest settlement to the present. It should be in the hands of every family. Sold only by Subscription. A number of subscribers have been obtained in Bloomsburg.

We clip the following notice of the speech of C. R. Brockway delivered at the large meeting held in Stroudsburg, on the 20th inst, from the *Monroe Democrat*:

Col. Brockway showed by the figures from Republican authority that the present administration is on the high road to hasten the bankruptcy of the nation with their immense increased expenditures in all the departments of the government His scathing review of the National Administration was tremendously strong in its logical array of facts, but it was utterly eclipsed by its terrible arraignment of Cameron and Cameronism. Brockway's extensive personal knowledge of the doings of the Camerons in this State, gives his statements the weight of authority, and rendered his remarks particularly interesting. He concluded a strong, eloquent speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, with a consideration of the bloody phantoms of anarchy, war and hate which are raised from the dead past by the "bloody shirt" wavers of the administration.

On Thursday of last week when the gentlemen who addressed the Republican meeting that evening arrived at the Exchange Hotel, the Republican flag was displayed as was also the Democratic flag. Messrs. Beckley and Brown thereat waxed exceeding wroth and complained to Mr. Koons, that his guests had been insulted by the unfurling of the Democratic banner to the breeze and threatened, unless it was removed, to take the gentlemen from his house. The flag was subsequently taken in and the editors breathed easier. We trust that Henry Armitt Brown and Mr. Brosius did not hear of this little episode—trust so for the honor of the town, for it would be a painful thing to have them imagine that such stupid and silly sensitiveness was characteristic of our Republican citizens. Coming from the hotly contested States of Ohio and Indiana where Democratic flags were numerous, they would undoubtedly have treated the affair with supreme contempt.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Democratic meetings will be held in the county as follows:

At Light Street, Friday evening Oct. 27th.
Benton, Saturday Oct. 28th 7 p. m.
Bloomsburg, Saturday evening Oct. 28th.
Rohrsburg, Saturday evening Oct. 28th.
Millinville, Monday evening Oct. 30th.
Berwick, Monday evening Oct. 30th.
Espy, Tuesday evening Oct. 31st.
Mifflin Cross'g, Tuesday evening Oct. 31st.
Orangeville, Tuesday evening Oct. 31st.
Rupert School House, Wednesday evening Nov. 1st.
Buck Horn School House, Wednesday evening Nov. 1st.
Fishing Creek, Bender Town, Wednesday evening Nov. 1st
Coles Creek, Thursday evening Nov. 2d.
Locust, Yeagers Hotel, Thursday evening Nov. 2d.
Pine Summit, Friday evening Nov. 3d.
Jersey Town, Friday evening Nov. 3d.
Catawissa, Friday evening Nov. 3d.
Jackson Union Church, Saturday evening Nov. 4th.
Centralia, Saturday evening Nov. 4th.
Berwick, Monday evening Nov. 6th.

A number of young ladies and gentlemen met at the house of Elijah Shutt, on Monday evening last, and organized a Democratic Glee Club. The following are the names of the members: Misses Mira Shutt, Annie Hassert, Lizzie Hassert, Mattie Hassert, Sadie Kressler, Mary Shutt, Rettie Cox, Maggie Crowty, Mary Crowty, Jennie Orvis, Rettie Hower and Cora Hower: Messrs. S. W. Shutt, A. Fry, George Kressler, Henry Christie, Furman Kressler, Michael Burns and Charles Hassert.

The Club will sing at the Democratic meeting in the Opera House to morrow (Saturday) evening. Much praise is due the members of the Club for the interest they have taken in the matter and we are sure that their music efforts will be successful.

ROLL OF HONOR.

FIFTH STREET GRADED SCHOOL.

The following named pupils were neither absent nor tardy during the month closing Oct. 20, 1876.

Room No 1.—Lulu Potter, Ellen Beaghan, Hettie Humphrey, Mary Hendershott, Grace Harman, Abbie Robbins, Charles Jones, Hervey Vandersliee, Clark Hagenbuch, Sherman Peacock.

Room No 2.—Annie Cooper, Jennie Harman, Willie Fenstermacher.

Room No. 3.—Mary Arntz, Lena Beaghan, Geo. Beaghan.

Room No. 4.—Theresa Beaghan, Eddie Reiswick, Henry Arntz, Bruce Jones.

Geo. E. Wilbur, Principal.

A case that will be of interest to that portion of the farming community which has been deluded into signing notes in payment for agricultural implements that prove worthless, &c., has just been tried by Judge Mather of the Court of Common Pleas, New London, Conn., and a jury, and decided for the defendant. Loring & Wales had come into possession of a note given by J. W. Wheeler to the agent of a New Hampshire manufacturing concern, and sued for its recovery. The judge, in his charge to the jury said that if the signatures of the defendants were obtained by fraud, artifice, and deceit of the said payee, and by leading the defendants to suppose and believe that they are signing a contract of a different character, and without negligence on their part, then the plaintiffs, though innocent, *bona fide* holders for value, cannot recover, for then in no sense is the pretended note the note of the defendants. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

The supreme court of Illinois has just made an important decision, affecting the rights of school committees, teachers and pupils. A pupil in a common school was expelled for refusing, by command of her parents, to purchase books to study book-keeping. An action for trespass was instituted against the directors and principal of the school and a verdict was given against them for $135. The supreme court, on appeal, affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The court held that the legislature had invested school directors with the power to compel the teaching in common schools of higher branches than those enumerated in the statute, to those willing to receive instruction therein, but had left it purely optional with parents and guardians whether the children under their charge shall study such branches. In the case before them the directors had no power to expel the pupil for refusing to study book-keeping as book-keeping was not one of the enumerated studies, and it was optional with her guardian whether or not she should study it. We presume this is good law in Pennsylvania, as well as in Illinois.

The Republicans had a meeting in the Opera House on Thursday evening of last week, on which occasion Mr. Brosius of Lancaster and Henry Armitt Brown of Philadelphia were the orators. Mr. Brown has quite a reputation as a brilliant and effective speaker and a large audience, fully half of which was composed of Democrats, greeted him. Mr. Brosius, who spoke first, was fluent and earnest, not very abusive of Democracy, but advanced no new arguments in favor of Republicanism. He was vigorous in his denunciation of "State Rights," and considering how little attention his party has paid to the rights of the States of the South or the inhabitants thereof, he probably felt called upon to defend this course.

Mr. Brown is a speaker of an entirely different kind. He is a capital story teller, not vituperative, easy and graceful in speech and carriage and held his hearers in good humor through his somewhat prolonged address. He blamed the Republican party for its errors, but claimed too many virtues for it. He held that Democratic reform only meant a desire to get into office, but did *not* mention that Republican reform meant only a determination to hold those offices. He was singularly inexact in his figures, as when for instance he stated that the prosecutions against the New York Canal ring had resulted in saving only $8,000 to the State—the amount being nearly $100,000. He claimed that the prosecution of the Whiskey Ring had put $400,000 in the Treasury of the United States, and had sent thirty men to jail, but he failed to note the facts that Bristow, the honest Secretary who inaugurated these prosecutions was forced out of his office and that the worst of the whisky thieves had been pardoned by Grant. Towards the end of his speech Mr. Brown was weak enough to retail the stale and exploded lie that Mr. Tilden was the author of a plank in the Democratic platform of 1864 which pronounced the war a failure. Mr. Brown thought that Mr. Tilden had tricked Mr. Hendricks out of the Presidential nomination, but did not allude to the trickery which resulted in Hayes' triumph over Blaine, who was really the choice of the people. The wrongs of the negro were dwelt upon at considerable length, but the wrongs of the whites of the South were not alluded to. The Hamburg massacre seemed frightful to the speaker, but he had no word of regret for the murders of whites at Cainhow. Taken altogether the speech was a good one, not abusive of the Democratic candidates and containing only so much abuse of Democrats generally as probably must fall to the lot of any Republican speaker. Both Mr. Brosius and Mr. Brown insisted that the Republican party should not be held accountable for the hard times. While it may be and doubtless is true that the extravagance born of the war has much to do with the business depression, it is nevertheless a fact that the enormous taxes of the past eleven years have had much to do with it. During those years some forty five hundred millions of dollars have been taken from the people—almost $410,000,000 per year, and a large proportion of this vast sum has been stolen or wasted by corrupt officials. The enormous increase in every Departmental branch of the government has proved a heavy burden for the people to carry and this without doubt has resulted in the financial ruin of thousands. To this extent at least Republicans are responsible.

NIJNE NOVGOROD FAIR.—The great market of the eastern world has been held at the junction of the Volga and Olga Rivers, in Russia, every summer for hundreds of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia meet with their products for trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk and Persian meet the German and Greek with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sapphires to grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools and fabrics, and last but not least medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant bazaar where the Doctor himself might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on the steppes of Asia as well as the prairies of the West, and are an effectual antidote for the diseases that prevail in the courts of the North as well as the huts and cabins of the western continent.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Times.* Oct.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The embellishment of the November number of the *Eclectic* is a fine portrait of the Earl of Derby, whose position as Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Disraeli's cabinet, and consequent connection with the great struggle now going on in South-Eastern Europe, has made him a conspicuous figure in current politics and diplomacy. The literary contents of the number are as follows: "The Territorial Expansion of Russia," by D. Mackenzie Wallace; "When the Sea was Yourg;" "Alfred de Musset;" "On Turkish Ways and Turkish Women;" "The Wreck of the Strathmore," including two remarkably vivid narratives by survivors of the catastrophe; "A Japanese Fan;" the concluding part of a "Sketch of a Journey across Africa," by Lieutenant Cameron; "Aquaria, Their Past, Present and Future," by the Manager of the Crystal Palace Aquarium; "Morality on a Spanish Wharf;" "Adam Smith as a Person," by Walter Bagehot; "The Wind-Harp;" A Bazaar and a Picnic in Africa," by Lady Barker; "The British Association on Spiritualism;" an editorial sketch of the "Earl of Derby;" and the copious editorial notes on home and foreign Literature, Science and Art. All of the articles are interesting, and several are of quite exceptional excellence and value.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents.

Business Notices

If you want a first class Cook or Heating Stove at bottom prices go to Harman and Hassert. Oct. 27-4w.

You can get White or Gray Wool Blankets at Lutz & Sloan's for 2.75 per pair.

A full stock of Under Wear for Men and Boys at D. Lowenberg's.

Vote for Tilden or Hayes as you please, but do not forget I. W. Hartman's store is the place for cheap Goods.

A full line of Tobacco and Cigars, wholesale and retail, at M. M. Russel's.

Clark & Wolf have now open their stock of Embroidered Slipper Patterns, Towel Racks, Pin Cushions, Sofa Cushions &c., at very low prices.

M. M. Russell keeps the Magic Glycerine Soap. Something new and first class.

Seven cases of Men's Boots just received at E. M. Knorr's.

David Lowenberg would inform his friends and the public that his stock is now replete and with all the novelties for Fall and Winter wear.

In the Merchant Tailoring Department gentlemen will find all the newest and latest styles in Suitings.

Over Coating &c., of the finest qualities and latest designs, any of which he is prepared to make up in City Style.

A new and complete line of Silk Fringes, Gimps, Braids, Buttons &c., and a full stock of Trimmings of all kinds, at Clark and Wolf's.

No 1 Green Coffee 25 cts. at I. W. Hartman's.

Lutz & Sloan sell good Water Proof for 65 cents per. yard.

If you want a nice large Iron Kettle go to Harman and Hassert. Oct. 27-4w.

Boys' Kip Boots for $2.00 at E. M. Knorr's.

Hats, Hats, Hats.
Caps, Caps, Caps.
Latest Style.
Lowest Prices at D. Lowenburg's.

Go to E. M. Knorr's for your fall Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, all widths and sizes, at McKinney's.

Clark & Wolf call the attention of Ladies' to their new line of Bustles and Corsets.

I. W. Hartman has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a fine stock of new Goods.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Just received a full line of Cloths, Cassimeres and Suitings for Fall and Winter wear, all at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

A full line of Green and Black Teas, of all qualities and prices at Russell's.

Good Cotton Flannel at I. W. Hartman's for 8 cts per. yard.

McKinney's is headquarters for all kinds of boots and shoes.

The best Boots in town at E. M. Knorr's and prices to suit the times.

Rubber Clothing,
Water Proof Coats,
Water Proof Pants, Caps, Blankets, &c., just received at D. Lowenberg's.

I. W. Hartman has a nice line of 12½ cts. Plaids for dresses.

Just received, a large stock of Ready Made Clothing at the lowest prices and latest style at D. Lowenberg's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Worthy of Remembrance.

Why will you suffer violent pain, or be made uncomfortable, distressed in mind or body, when you can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters. The ordinary Porous Plaster is an article of merit, yet its action is too slow, requiring days and weeks of continuous wear to effect a cure. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, being a great improvement over them, relieves you instantly and cures you quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound.

Their action is more powerful than electricity and more certain. They are purely vegetable contain no mineral or metallic poisons. Their composition and properties are founded upon true medical skill, and are in no sense a patent medicine. They are endorsed by thousands of Physicians and Druggists of unimpeachable reputation, as being an article of genuine merit and worthy of public confidence. Try them and be convinced. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.

May 19, '76 1y.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters--Hear what the People Say!

"The best, cheapest, safest, and surest remedy offered an intelligent people." "An article of great merit which will in a short time be found in every household." "They are all that the manufacturers claim for them, whose name alone is a sufficient endorsement of their genuine merits." "The best remedy known for all external difficulties or local disturbances." They are vigorous, removing almost instantly the most violent pain and ensuring a speedy cure." "I consider them a great and needed improvement over all other porous plasters, they give prompt relief and cure quickly; they are held in high esteem." They are now preferred over all others. They cure where other porous plasters simply relieve." When suffering try them and you will not be disappointed. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

⁂METHODS⁂POINTS⁂

METHODS OF BUSINESS ⁂ POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

⁂⁂IN THE PURCHASE OF⁂⁂

CLOTHING

—AT—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,

To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of

—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:	POINTS:
WE have but One Price for All.	ONE Price means of necessity the Lowest Price.
WE receive Cash Payment from All.	CASH saves expense of collections and losses from bad debts.
WE give a Guarantee protecting All.	THE Guarantee protects the buyer who may not be a judge of goods.
WE Return Money when we cannot suit All.	We rely on immense sales and are satisfied with a very small percentage of profit.
WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash.	IT is easy to buy of us, since all are treated alike, no one getting favors that are denied to others.
WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell.	DICKERING and debate are done away with, by us, everybody gets our best without having to ask for it.
WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments.	OUR large experience, capital and facilities we use for the people's benefit in lowering prices.
WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price.	WE fill orders received by mail from all parts of the United States. Write for particulars.
WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure.	NOT a particle of risk run in buying of us. A child may buy as cheaply as a man.
WE employ first-class workmen in every department.	
WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money.	

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Magnificent Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear, all at the Very Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,
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WHOLESALE DRUG EMPORIUM.

Corner Main and Market Street

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been engaged in the

WHOLESALE DRUG

business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments, Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrate

OIL OF GLADNESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

MOYER BROS.

May 19, '76.-tf.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO'S

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 103 Chambers street, N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.

May 19, '76—1y.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS, 103 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.

N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO, 103 Chambers street, N. Y. May 19, '76—1y.

SCIRE FACIAS TO CHARGE REAL ESTATE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Columbia county, greeting:

Whereas Lydia Zimmerman, Plaintiff lately in our Court of Common Pleas for the county aforesaid, before the Judges of the said Court, at Bloomsburg, to wit: In the term of May, No. 259, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, by the judgment of the said Court, did recover against H. C. Freas, administrator of John Freas, deceased, defendant, as well a certain debt of seventy-six dollars and thirty-three cents, as also four dollars and forty-four cents for her costs and charges which she sustained by occasion of the detention of that debt whereof the said defendant is convict, &c., as appears of record, &c. And whereas Lydia Zimmerman is now deceased and that I. K. Biddine is the administrator. And whereas the said John Freas died seized of real estate in the said county of Columbia, as we have been given to understand, which descended and came to H. C. Freas, administrator of John Freas, deceased, and H. C. Freas, William S. Freas, George H. Freas, Hiram B. Freas, John A. Freas, Horace Freas, Isaiah B. Freas, Sallie Ann Intermarried with Jonathan W. Eck, and Nancy Intermarried with Benjamin Hicks, the heirs of the said John Freas, deceased. And further, the said I. K. Biddine, administrator of Lydia Zimmerman, deceased, has given us to understand that the said judgment, with the interest and the costs thereon, remains wholly unpaid and unsatisfied, and has become necessary to provide for him a proper remedy in his behalf; and we being willing that what is justly acted in our said Court should be brought to the form of the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, command you that you make known to the said H. C. Freas, William L. Freas, George H. Freas, Hiram B. Freas, John A. Freas, Horace Freas, Isaiah B. Freas, Sallie Ann Intermarried with Jonathan W. Eck, and Nancy Intermarried with Benjamin Hicks, the heirs of the said John Freas, deceased, and to H. C. Freas, administrator of John Freas, deceased, that they be before our Judges at Bloomsburg at our county Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the first Monday of Dec. next, to show cause, if anything they know or say why the said judgment so recovered against the said H. C. Freas, administrator of the said John Freas, deceased, shall not be levied and paid out of the said real estate of which the said John Freas, deceased, died seized as aforesaid and now descended and came to them as heirs, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President Judge of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1876.

B. FRANKZARB, Prothonotary.

Sep. 29-6w

July

Caps, Capes & Torches

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

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MANUFACTURERS,
No. 204 Church Street
PHILADELPHIA.

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Advertising Agents,
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WILLIAMSPORT BOOTS.

HAVE OUR NAME STAMPED ON THE BOTTOM

AND

EVERY PAIR WARRANIED.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT

Our Goods can be had in every town in the County.

J. E. DAYTON, & CO.
Williamsport, Pa.

Sept. 29, 76-6m.

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

is taken internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. ☞Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular &c.

HELPENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 6, 76.-1y. S & W

PATENTS.

Persons desiring, to take out patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office should consult F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for Circular.

Oct. 6, '76. S & W

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN E RITTLE DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of John Rittle, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 18th, 1876 at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Oct. 20, 76.-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LEVAN, DEC'D

The undersigned Auditor on exceptions to the account of the Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Levan, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of C. R. & W. J. Buckalew, on Saturday Nov. 25th, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

LEVI E. WALLER, Auditor.

Oct. 20, 1876.-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of real estate of Augustus Freund, the undersigned appointed Auditor by agreement of parties interested to make distribution of money arising from said sale to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell in Bloomsburg on Monday, November 13th, 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.

Oct. 13, 1876-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CATHARINE RISHEL, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Catharine Rishel, late of Montour twp., Col. Co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to James P. McClure of same twp., Columbia county, Adm'r., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

JAMES P. McCLURE, Administrator.

Oct. 13, 1876—6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF LUDWIG THELIE DECEASED.

Letters of Administration with the will annexed on the estate of Ludwig Thelie, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Penn'a, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wm. Martz, of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

WILLIAM MARTZ, Administrator.

Oct. 13 '76-6w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE ESTATE OF DANIEL SHIPE, LATE OF MAIN TWP., COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.

On motion of C. G. Barkley, Robert B. Little was appointed Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator among the parties entitled thereto. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of R. R. & R. B. Little, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 9th day of November 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons will be required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

ROBT. R. LITTLE, Auditor.

Oct. 13 1876-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARY ANN BERNINGER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary A. Berninger, late of the Twp. of Scott, county of Columbia, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Aaron Berninger, of Main twp. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

AARON BERNINGER, Administrator.

Oct. 6, 1876.-6w.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN RICHART, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of the Administrator among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office on Main Street Bloomsburg, Penn'a, on Friday the 30 day of November 1876 when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Oct. 76-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEO. WEAVER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make their claim before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund

Agricultural.

Carrots for Horses and Cattle.

No food of the root kind is so keenly relished by horses as carrots; indeed, most horses prefer them to oats. Carrots, when mixed with chaff, without corn, will keep horses in excellent condition for performing all kinds of labor. They may be fed from December to the beginning or middle of May to which period, with proper care in this latitude, they may be preserved. They are especially beneficial for horses toward Spring, at which time corn may be added for a few weeks. In certain parts of Europe farmers depend solely upon carrots, with a proper allowance of hay, as Winter food for their horses, without giving them any grain whatever; and it is asserted that by this mode of feeding farm horses a considerable saving of hay is effected, as compared with the usual custom of the country of feeding corn and hay. Draft and farm horses are given in the proportion of fifty to seventy pounds weight of carrots each per day on an average, not allowing them quite so many in the very short days, and sometimes more than that quantity in the Spring months. A portion of the carrots are sliced in the chaff or hay, in their racks; and with this food the horses will usually enjoy uninterrupted health. There are persons who think that carrots only given as food to horses are injurious to their constitutions; but this belief is without foundation other than prejudice. Experiments carefully conducted have proved that team horses, Winter and Summer, will perform ordinary work on carrots as a Winter food, with the assistance of proper soiling in summer, and may be kept the entire year round upon the produce of an acre of land in carrots.

Without reference to the many local opportunities of a market for the sale of the carrot, it is the most valuable esculent in the entire range of husbandry on account of its superior properties as a general article of food for the several descriptions of animals usually kept on a farm. The only reasonable objection urged against the more general introduction of carrots into the regular system of cropping is their expensive and tedious early culture, which objection certainly has considerable weight. Nevertheless, when capital and industry can be combined, carrots offer a fairer opportunity of a remunerative return than any other comparative crop, and where introduced will be found a valuable article of food for horses, pigs, and poultry of all descriptions. Butter of the most agreeable appearance and exquisite flavor may be obtained for the table by feeding milk cows upon carrots, and if stored for them during severe weather in Winter there will be no diminution in quantity, or deterioration in the quality of their produce.

In establishments for trotting or racing horses, carrots are especially beneficial. Toward Spring, when the horses have been fed many months on dry food—oats, corn and hay—they are extremely serviceable, indeed necessary. Among horsemen they have gained the character of being good for the wind; but we suspect the only merit they can claim in this respect is that they keep the body cool and properly open, by which they conduce greatly to health and condition, and consequently to clearness of wind. About the same thing may be said of their claims to produce a fine coat; whatever conduces to health does so; consequently carrots do. To any one who has been in a racing stable, or in any stable where carrots are fed, it may seem almost useless to say that they should be sliced in pretty long slices. It is dangerous to give them cut crossways, as horses are extremely fond of them, and, if at all greedy, would be apt to bolt pieces of them whole, which would be quite likely to cause some of them to stick in the throat. Carrots, if kept in a dry place, in sand, will keep a long time, or, in sand, they will keep out of doors, if covered sufficiently with straw and then banked up with earth.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Harvesting Potatoes.

There is more in the manner of harvesting potatoes than many farmers are aware of. Whether a man has many or few it is important to have them saved in the best possible condition. The implement to be used in digging is of considerable importance. If they are to be dug by hand, than a hook, fork, spade, or hoe will be used. There are to be preferred in the order in which I have named them. And one who has once used a good large hook in this operation is not likely to ever wish to go back to the use of a hoe again.

Several potato diggers to run by horse-power have been invented, some of which seem to give quite good satisfaction. Where potatoes are raised in quantities it is well to have some machine to do the digging with. In the absence of any such arrangement, and where quantities are to be harvested, it is best to use a plow. Various plans may be pursued in the operation of plowing. The idea is to pursue that plan that will leave the largest proportion of the potatoes on the ground. After all are gathered up that can be found, a harrow should be run over the ground till the crop is about all brought to light and saved. As far as possible a dry, sunshiny day should be selected for digging potatoes, and the soil should be dry enough to permit the potatoes to be saved free from adhering dirt. They should be allowed to lie in the sunshine only long enough to become thoroughly dry. Exposure to sunshine produces chemical changes in a short time that greatly injures the fine flavor and renders them strong and unpalatable. They should, as soon as they are dry after digging, be placed in a cool, protected place, and if totally dark all the better. It is all the best to shut them very closely in either bins or pits till the approach of freezing weather.—T. *in Practical Farmer.*

Feeding Milk Cows.

J. H. R. of Northfield, Vt., writes as follows in the Vermont *Farmer*:

For two months past I have practiced feeding at five o'clock in the morning. Hay first, and roots and bran after the hay is eaten. Turn out and water about 8 o'clock, and return to the stable after a short time out for a drink and exercise, but not long, unless the weather is fine. I feed all the roots and bran for the day at one feed.

The second feed of the day is at 2 P. M., at which time they will eat until 4 P. M., at which time I water and return to a warm stable for the night. I think my fifteen cows do better by this method than to feed three or four times, as I have done heretofore. I sell milk, and am thus able to know when the cows are doing their best. I consider one peck of roots, one quart of corn meal and three quarts of bran together with all the June or autumn cut (rowen) hay they will eat, as good, liberal winter feed for an average sized milk cow. My mowings are all cut twice in the season. Would be glad to cut it before it is fairly headed out. Grass is never cut too early, but mostly too late. Cut it early, and cut the second time. The cheapest feed that I can raise is dried grass and fodder corn. Roots cost most, but they are very valuable. I shall raise more instead of less. Bran is worth all it costs for feed, and also all it costs as a fertiliser afterward.

Consumption Canbe Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clog the actions of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch sts., Phila.
And for sale by all druggists and dealers. Oct.

Three Points for Consideration.

During the past five years Vegetine has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters. There are three essential causes for those having a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of Vegetine. 1st, it is an honestly prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d, it honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d, it presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in this matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. Dickerson, the popular and ever genial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

BOSTON, March 16, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your Vegetine has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon me a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep but as desperately denies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day-dawn is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little Vegetine taken just before I retire gives me sweet and immediate sleep; and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep: 1, a little less work. 2, a little more Vegetine. This prescription has helped me. Yours, &c.,

J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with Vegetine in Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit St.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly pastor of Bowdoin Sq. Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt of the curative powers of Vegetine.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear sir—we have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of the leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

Reliable Evidence.

178 Baltic St., Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

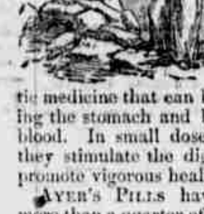
Dear sir—From personal benefit received by its use as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.
Oct. 13.-1m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

MARVINS
STANDARD
FIRE & BURGLAR
SAFES
COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK
SCALES
AGENTS WANTED
SEND FOR PRICE LIST
MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
265 BROADWAY N.Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
108 BANK ST. CLEVE. O.
31, '76.-3y

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,
Cheaper than Ever!
S. H. MILLER & SON
Have Just Received
the largest and best supply of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,
They have ever offered to their friends and customers.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts
for MEN'S WEAR,
Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,
for LADIES' WEAR,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
and every variety of Dry Goods desired.
STOCK OF
Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,
CLOSED OUT AT COST
FAMILY GROCERIES,
including all the varieties of
COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.
CALL AND SEE.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
Oct. 30, '74—tf

CALIFORNIA

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in southern and central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

FOR COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA, Two through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs.

FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.

FOR GREEN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

FOR MILWAUKEE, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

FOR SPARTA AND WINONA and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

FOR DUBUQUE, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

FOR DUBUQUE AND LA CROSSE, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SIOUX CITY AND YANKTON, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

FOR LAKE GENEVA, four trains daily.

FOR ROCKFORD, STERLING, KENOSHA, JANESVILLE, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices; 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
Feb. 4, '75-1y

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE
AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

The ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & CO. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
July 14, 1876.-1y.

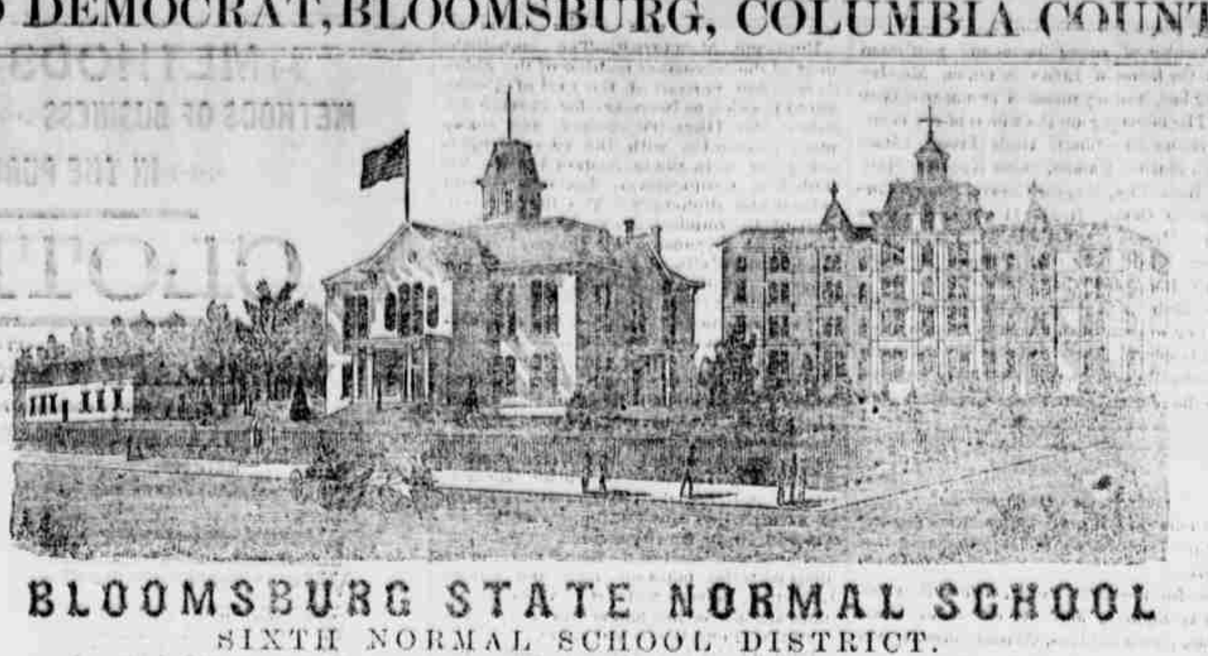
NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

Oct. 15, '75. C. W. MILLER, Sec.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D. Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

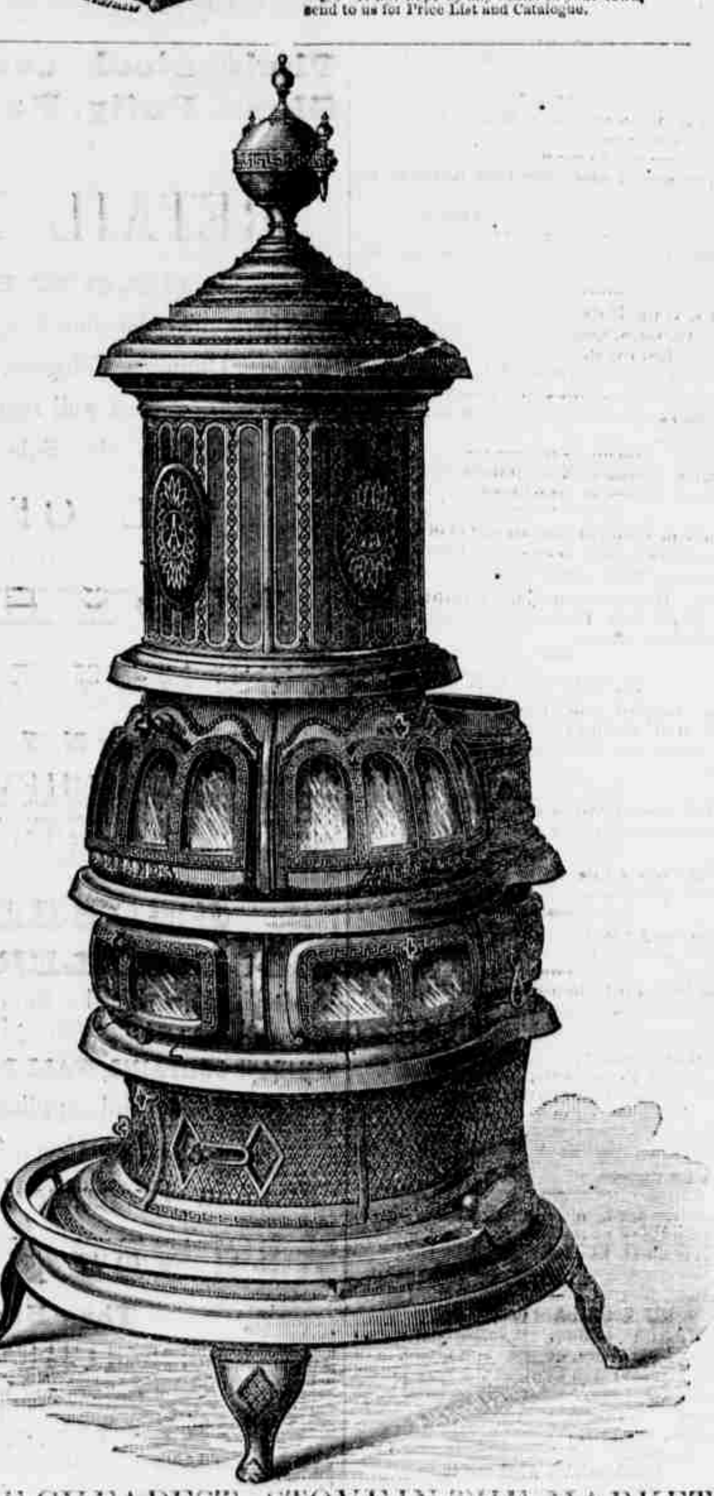
OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. **A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR,** with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. **A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS,** with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bases of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by
ALBERT BEST & CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.
If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE ARGAND HOT BASE.



IS THE CHEAPEST STOVE IN THE MARKET.
Because the Heat passes around the Base
HEATING THE WHOLE STOVE.
Allowing no waste heat to pass up the chimney.
A SMALL ARGAND
will do as much work as a large stove of any other make with less than
HALF THE COAL.
For ECONOMY and BEAUTY it cannot be excelled. DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE THE ARGAND before buying elsewhere.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
ROLLINS & HOLMES,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '76.-3m.

TEA! TEA! TEA!
All kinds and prices
GREEN TEA AND BLACK TEA.

AT
J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH GROCERY.
Corner Main and Center Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Oct. 6, 1876.-tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.
T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble he has on hand and furnishes to order
MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

Verbatim Reporting.

TERMS: Actual traveling, boarding, and other expenses; five dollars a session, for taking the report; and ten cents a folio, (hundred words,) for writing out into long hand.

Where the matter reported in one day equals or exceeds fifty folios, the five-dollar fee will be remitted, and the transcribing into long-hand charged at fifteen cents a folio; but, in all such cases, if fewer than fifty folios are purchased, the five dollars will be charged.

Address.—S. N. Walker, A. M., Court-stenographer, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Residence.—Iron street, between Third and Fourth.

Office.—With E. E. Orvis, Esq., Columbian-building; entrance opposite the east gate to the court-house yard, first floor, first door to right.

Office-hour, from twelve to one o'clock.

Feb 18, 1876-1y

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 20, '76.-1y.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held,

Therefore, I, C. S. Fornwald, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH OF NOVEMBER, 1876 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peifer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Kilker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. R. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah R. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public house of B. C. Conner in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Allman Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

Twenty-nine persons for electors.

One person for Representative in Congress for the XIth district.

One person for Senator for the XVIth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

Two persons for Assembly.

Two persons for Associate Judges of the county of Columbia.

One person for Sheriff.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner, but no elector to vote for more than one person.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16, 1868, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorised and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, have within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom in choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 5. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

SECTION 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization. And shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 13. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In obedience to the requirement of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Congress enforcing the same, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes:

"SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

CHAS. S. FORNWALD,
Sheriff of Columbia County.

Bloomsburg, Pa., September 21, 1876.